IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS

WAR REOPENED IN BOURBON COUNTY.

FORT SCOTT TAKEN BY MONTGOMERY. EX-MARSHAL LYTTLE KILLED.

MISSOURIANS PREPARING TO INVADE KANSAS. OLD "BROWN" INVADES MISSOURI.

FORCIBLE LIBERATION OF SLAVES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BARNESVILLE, Dec. 17, 1858. I have already several t mes noticed the impris coment of a young man named Benjamin Rice at Fort Scott, on a charge of having participated in the difficulties of Southern Kansas last Winter. He was arrested by Capt. John Hamilton on the 16th of last month. He was then arrested on a charge of larceny, of which charge all knew him to be innocent. Rice knew at the time of his arrest that an indictment had been found against him by the late packed Grand Jury of Bourbon County for killing a Pro-Slavery man named Wasson, in a fight between two small parties of Free-State and Pro-Slavery men during the war of last Winter, and suspected that the other charge was trumped up for the purpose of enticing him into the Fort by the prospect of an easy acquittal, whence be might be taken and held on the old charge. He teld Deputy-Sheriff Hamilton what his suspicions were, and declared that he would not be arrested on any charge of offcnses committed, or claimed to have been committed, prior to the compromise made by Gov. Denver. The Sheriff and posse—some eight or ten in number-solemnly assured Rice that no treachery was meditated, and that if he surrendered himself he should not be held or tried on any other charge than the one name in the warrant. On these asaurances being given, Rice surrendered. He had hardly done so, however, before the posse taunted him with his greenness, saying how easily he was tricked. They at once told him that he was to be hung, and some drew their revolvers upon him, threatening to shoot him down at once, and would have done so, in all probability, had not others prevented it. When they reached Fort Scott, he was told that he would never go out again, and a warrant, issued under the old indictment already spoken of, was served upon him. A general jollification was held over this breach of the compromise, in which Morshal Campbell, Judge Williams, J. E. Jones, editor of The Fort Scott Democrat, the Lyttles, ex-Gov. Ransom, and others, participated.

Soon after this, meetings of the people were held at Mapleton and Osage City, called by the Pro-Slavery men themselves. At one of these the people demanded that Rice should be unchained and released on parole, At the other, the Denver compromise was readopted, and the full release of Rice demanded, the offense alleged against him being one of the by-gones. The Fort Scott people bolted these decisions, and held a meeting of their own, at home, composed exclusively of Pro-Slavery men, at which it was declared he should not be reseased, and that he should be killed if any attempts were made to rescue him. J. E. Jones, editor of The Democrat, declared in a speech on the occasion, that "hell should gape open before his release," and the Fort Scott people applauded the senti-

All the men of the town were placed on duty, and a strong guard continualty kept about the place. They boasted of being able to defend the town and hold the prisoner against 560 men. Montgemery had already proposed to the Free-State men of the Little Osage to take the place by force of arms, and rescue Rice; but a few of the most conservative men prevailed upon him to desist for a time, and until they could try all peaceful means at band. All these peaceful negotiations proved to be of no effect. They resulted in nothing but the

The excitement of the people continued to inerease, and their clamor became louder for the relesse of the prisoner. Day before yesterday Montgemery took up his march for the Fort, with 70 men, gathered from the Little Sugar and Little Osage. Fort Scott is built on the south bank of the Marmaton, which is fordable at two points opposite the town, but at no other for two miles above. The river bad risen several feet within a few days, by the rapid melting of the heavy snow which had lain upon the ground for upward of a week, and so as to make it impassable at the town. The people of the town thought themselves sufficiently guarded by the flood, on account of which they have been una ble to learn of the approach of Montgomery. The Free-State forces reached the Marmaton one mile above the only fordable point, the California Crossing, and three miles from the Fort, about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. Here they encamped, and rested until 4 o'clock the following morning, when they again took up their line of march for the Fort. They crossed at the California Crossing, and advanced upon the town from the south. Montgomery ordered a halt about a quarter of a mile from the Fort, where the men all dismounted. Ten men were drafted for a guard for the horses and the 12-pound howitzer. The other sixty, in three divisions, entered the town without resistance-even without awakening the inhabitants. The first division charged upon the Fort Scott Hotel, in which the prisoner was kept. The kicking down of the doors between them and him was the first notice which the citizens had of Montgomery's presence. The door of the cell, which was in the third story, was a beavy one, and locked with a large lock. An ax was procured, and the door cut into pieces. The prisoner, with cries of joy, seized the ax, and cut the heavy iron staple by which his chain was fastened to the floor. Then grasping the long, heavy log-chain, still fast to his foot at one end, with one hand, and a proffered revolver with the other, he leaped forth a free man, and joined his rejoicing rescuers below. The place, the danger, everything was forgotten; each one hastened to greet him and shake him by the hand.

About this time two shots were fired from Lyttle's store, which adjoined the Hotel-one of them wounding Benj. Semans, the other just touching Mr. Haslett, neither being seriously injured. A guard was immediately thrown around the store ; prevent the escape of any one who might be in it, and the howitzer was sent for. Semans had promptly returned the shot fired at him, but without effect. Both the shots from the building had been fired by John Lyttle. This man acted as an officer under Clark in his Missouri invasion in '56. He was also the Deputy-Marshal who, at times, with possecs composed of such men as Bracket, Hamilton and

Hardwick, and again with Capt. Anderson a Company of Dragoons, made up mestly of Buford's men, so harrassed the people of the Liitle Osage Valley last year. His notorious attack upon Fort Bain, where some fifteen or twenty of the Free-State people had assembled for mutual defense, and his disastrous retreat therefrom occurred just one year ago yesterday. His father was Blake Lyttle. a member of the Lecompton Constitutional Con-

He twice afterward attempted to fire upon the guard and the building, but he was both times fired at by the guard before he was able to shoot. The cannen, on arriving, was loaded and brought to bear diagonally upon the building. The old man Lyttle, and a man named Crawford, then surrendered, when it was found that the last shot fired at young Lyttle had proved fatal, having struck him in the center of the forehead, and passed directly

through his head to the base of his brain. It had been agreed upon by the Pro-Slavery men of Fort Scott, that in case the Free-State men should be able to enter the town unknown to them, and take it by surprise, they should all bar their doors and open a fire from their houses. Lyttle's store had been used as a guard-house, and Lyttle supposed his shot would be followed by a volley from the other houses. But his comrades seemed to forget this, as but one other shot was fired; that was by a cierk in Wilson's store, and sligatly wounded Mr. Kagi. Montgomery had given orders that soy boilding from which shots were fired should be burned, battered by the cannon, or sacked. This order was made known to ex-Goz. Ransome, Judge Witson, and other leading men, who had been made prisoners on the first entrance into the town. They were afterward released on parole. The circulation of the nature of this order, in this way, probably prevented much bloodshed. All resistance ceased, and the Free-State men had entire possession of the town. Wilson made haste to apologzie for himself, and disapprove of the firing from his store, and Montgomery countermanded the orders in relation to its destruction. Lyttle's store was, however, completely plundered of all the arms, clothing. provisions, and munitions of war it contained. No other property was taken from the place. This would not have taken place if no fire had been opened from the store of the Free-State men. The place was taken at day-break, and was evacuated at noon, and the Free-State forces left for the

This matter will hardly rest here. The Slave power has been humbled, defeated in one of their favorite schemes for the persecution of the people. Both the Territorial and Federal Governments will naturally seek revenge. The sympathy of Missonrians will also be enlisted. A late number of The Lecompton National Democrat, in a long and maliclous article on the subject of the Southern Kanens troubles, hints that an edict of outlawry against Montgomery, Brown, and others, will be resorted to. Indeed, I should not be surprised to see the treeps which have been sent to Forts Smith and Washits ordered back, and a reward offered for the heads of Montgomery and others. Such a course as this would open a war that would last for years, and not unlikely cause a dissolution of the Confederacy. Yet Gov. Medary, who has probably arrived by this time, will undoubtedly be greatly under the influence of Sec. Walsh, whose opinions were doubtless set forth in the article alluded to in his organ, The National Democrat, and I can scarcely look for anything short of such a suicidal policy on the part of the Government.

MONEKA, Kansas, Dec. 22, 1858. Immediately after the taking of Fort Scott and the rescue of Rice by Montgomery and the Free-State forces, Marshal Campbell and Sheriff Bull left the Fort for Lecompton, for the purpose of sccuring the aid of Federal troops. What result they have had is not yet learned, as the high waters have prevented their early return. Other messengers were sent to the Cherokee Nation to procure the assistance of the Indians. A leading citizen of Missouri was in the Fort on the following day, probably having been sent for for counsel. He unlimited aid from the State. He stated that a company of 80 men was already formed in Greenville, Dade County, for the purpose of again invading the Territory to kill Montgomery. He was accompanied on his return home by some of the Fort Scott men. Meetings have since been held all slong the border, which denounced the rescue of Rice, and promising aid and sympathy to the Pro-Slavery men and officials in the Territory. This movement was at first confined to the more southern of the border counties of Missouri; but I have just learned that great efforts are being made at Lexington, Independence, Kansas City, and Westport, to raise forces for the same purpose. Some 800 men were to be raised in the south alone.

Many of the more timid of the Free-State men are leaving the Territory. Others go to the central and northern parts, where no difficulties are apprehended, to remain until peace is established. All have begun to believe that a long war is being opened. The Pro-Slavery men in the Territory also took the same panic, many of them leaving for fear of being punished by the Free-State men for the crimes of other Pro-Slavery men, and others to prevent being mistaken and killed for Free-State men by the Missourians, when they should make their invasion, for the latter threaten to kill every man and burn every house in the Valley of the Little Osage. They boast that Hamilton and his gang, the perpetrators of the Marais du Cygnes murder, are yet on the border, awaiting an opportunity for repeating his massacres. The Pro-Slavery officials of Fort Scott even declared. before the release of Rice, that Hamilton would be called in unless the people would submit to the persecutions which had been recommended.

To give confidence to the people of the Territory, and to prevent further flight, and to teach Missourians the necessity of remaining at home, Brown determined upon an invasion of Missouri. Night before last he carried out his purpose by entering the State with two companies, one on the north side of the Little Osage and the other on the south side. They visited all the slaveholders they could reach in one night, especially those who had interested themselves in Kansas affairs, took them prisoners, and set their slaves at liberty. A large number of horses were also taken. Arms, summunition, provisions, &c., to a considerable extent, were taken. The slaveholders were deprived of everything of value that could be carried away. except such as were of immediate necessity to their families. Their wagons were filled with their slaves and goods, their horses and oxen hitched to them, and driven away. When the Free-State men had surrounded a

house, the inmates were ordered to surrender. and then asked whether they would do so or fight. But two chose the latter. One of them afterward reconsidered the matter, and, on seeing the number of the Free-State men, surrendered. Another

resisted, and was killed. Most of the slaveholders were released when the parties left. Some of them were conveyed as prisoners scross the State line to Barresville. They were then liberated and told that they might raise a force and follow as soon as they liked. The slaves taken amounted to some ten or fifteen in number.

Where non-slaveholders were found at the houses of Pro-Slavery men, they were told to point out the property belonging to them. This was left untouched. Some property of this kind was in one case taken through mistake, but was afterward taken back and returned to the owner.

The facts which I have stated I have obtained from the most trustworthy sources, and are such as are agreed to by both parties-the invaders and the slaveholders-and may be relied upon as true in every particular.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

Osawatamir, Dec. 27, 1858.

Hardly had the public mind cooled down from the fever heat, into which it was thrown by the Fort Scott tragedy, before it was wrought up to a frenzied condition by the ensectment of new scenes in the present exciting

drama.

THE EEGINNING OF RECENT TROUBLES. THE REGINNING OF RECENT TROUBLES.

The morder at Chouteau's Trading Post last May, and the subsequent killing of Mr. Pope, and the seriously wounding of arother citizen near Pappinville, all of which were done with the most inhuman and barberous means, and upon citizens widely and favorably known for their peaceable and in ffective lives all the e, coupled with the fact that the innocent were persecuted, while the perpetrators of these great atroctice go unwhipped of justice, at the connivance of many citizens along the border; all these have bred in the minds of many afteling of hatred in the Territory, which only wants the match to be applied to the train in order to set the whole combustible material in a

THE NEGRO STEALING.

It appears that for eeveral weeks past, several egroes in Vernon County Mo, living near the Kansas ine, in the neighborhood of Little Osage, have been line, in the neighborhood of Little Osage, have been arranging for running away from their masters, and that with this view one of their number called Jim, belonging to the Lawrence estate and in the service of a Mr. Hicklan, had crossed over to Barnesville, Bourbon County, Kansas, nuder the pretext of selling brooms, but really to arrange for the flight of himself and companions. On Manday night, the 20th inst, a company of about 20 or 25 mails their appearance at the houses of Mr. Hicklan and Isaac Larse, from each of whom five negroes were taken, five of which, in the care of Hicklan, belonged to the Lawrence estate. They also took horses, males and other properts to any known amount. While this was transpired. estate. They also took noises, multiplies that was transpirerty to an unknown amount. While this was transpiring on the north side of the Little Osage, on the south more another more revolting scene was being enacted.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS AND AUGUST.

A party made their appearance at the house of a Mr. David Cruse, and stole one negro, and while doing this, he very naturally endeavered to defend himself, but could not discharge his revolver, owing to the fact that one of his little boys had tied a ribbon around the cylinder, so that it could not revolve. He was brutally snot down in the midst of his family and left to welter in his blood, while the murderers and robbers made off with their booty and crime.

As a very natural consequence, this produced an intense state of excitement in Missouri, runners were sent into all the adjacent counties for help, and the purpose was at once formed of invading Kansas.

SARHOW ENCAPE OF MR. BLOOMFIELD.

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SARROW ESCAFE OF MR. BLOOMFIELD.

Many of the citizens of Vernon County, of Free-Soil proclivities, were ordered to leave; among the rest, a Mr. Bloomfield, a citizen of Missouri for the last 18 years, and a wealthy farmer and trader. He discounties the part in the overthrow of the last 18 years, and a wealthy farmer and trader. He discounting the Choutann murderers and the marker of Mr. Pope, near Pappinvine, hast some. This had rendered him very obnoxious to one Fall, a bloody reflian, who received at his grocery, a part of Hamilton's band, on their return from their work of butchery, treated them and applicated their act, and who now band, on their return from their work of batcaery, treated them and applanded their act, and who now acts as a chief promoter in the deeds of crime which are being perpetrated.

Mr. Bloomfield had been frequently ordered and ad-

Air. Bloomfield had been frequently ordered and advised to leave during the week, as the Missourians were collecting around Fail's to the number of several hundred, but he persistently refused to leave till Friday morring last, when a Pro Slavery friend came and urged him to depart instantly. While conversing with his Pro-Slavery friend, stating that he meant to remain as long as life lasted, his friend informed him that Hamilton had already killed a Mr. Bally, and was on his way with a hundred and forty near to kill him. Mr. Bloomfield had been working and had his coat off; looking up he saw a mounted party approaching around his barn, about two hundred yards distant, and had only time to slip on his sen's shoes, while his daughter threw him his coat, as he leaped over the fence and made his way to the woods. After pursuing his way for a mile or so, Mr. Bloomfield obtained a horse of a friend and reached this place yesterday morting, and in the evening learned that everything that Hamilton could ley his hands upon, had been given to the flames, probably to the amount of \$15,000. He has some five hundred acres of land, and about \$1,800 in cash buried, which he thinks the ruffi are carned reach.

What has become of his family he does not know.

ruffi and cannot reach.

What has become of his family he does not know It has two cons, men grown, who, if they have not as de good their escape, have shared the fate of Bally. On his way to the town, Mr. Bloomfield learned that Montgomery was arming to repel the invaders, and was confident of his ability to overthrow Hamilton.

MR. BAILT'S CRIME.

I learn that Mr. Baily was a peaceable citizen, and as wholly guiltless of the stealing of the negroes the founday preceding, and had gone even so far as to go into Kensas a chort time previous and help to capture rmaway negroes. But the fact that he was a Free-State man was sufficient for the fiend, Hamilton, who last May showed conclusively that he made no discrimination between active Free-State men and those who kept stid.

hept stid.

AN INVASION OF RANSAS TUREATENED.

Both parties are arming themselves with the avowed purpose of fighting it out to the bitter end. It is said that there are already fifteen hundred Missourians collected in the vicinity of Fail's, with the avowed purpose of invading Kansas. I think it is not that the best half that many and collect. probable that half that number will collect.

How many men Montgomery will be able to collect is impossible to conjecture, but probably three or four

It is not probable that the killing of Cruse was

It is no probable the finding himself attacked by rob-ers, he resisted, as was natural, and as he had a right o do, and that he was shot down remoreclessly by the

to do, and that he was shot down remoreclessly by the fiend who had attack d him.

I have yet to see the first Prec-State man of position in or around Osawatamie who does not condemn, in the strongest terms, any going into Missouri or committing depredation. Some are of opinion that it was done in retaliation for the repeated outrage auffered by the people of Lyan and Bourbon Counties at the hands of those across the line.

[By Telegraph.] Sr. Louis, Friday, Jan. 7, 1859.

Gov. Seewart of this State transmitted yesterday to the Senate a special message, reciting the recent depredations committed by the Kansas banditti under Montgomery and Brown upon our citizens residing in the border counties, and asking for Legislative action in the matter.

A bill was accordingly immediately reported, which authorizes the Governor to call out a volunteer force sufficient to protect persons and property in peril, and to repel all further attempts at invasion.

The bill appropriates \$30,000 to defray expenses. It will probably pass to-day.

GOVERNOR CHASE'S MESSAGE.

The Governor of Ohio in this, as in his last year's Message, instead of confining himself to the facts of the moment, calls attention to some important comparisons between the past and the present. According to the estimate of the Commissioner of Statistics, the deaths in Ohio during the year 1858, were 45,000; the marriages, 24,000; the births, 80,000; the excess of immigrants over emigrants, 20,000, showing an increase of population during the year of 55,000 The new buildings during the year are estimated at 10,000, and, allowing six persons to each building, ould indicate about the same increase. Assuming this to have been the average increase for the last eight years-the increase of inhabitants since the last cersus is 440,000, making the total population at present 2,420,327. This estimate is open, however to some criticism. The births, it is reasonable to presume, increase with the whole number of inhabitants and the number for 1858 exceeds, therefore, the average of the eight years. What may be the average increase by immigration hardly to be judged of with any precision by the returns of a single year. It appears by the school returns afterward cited by the Governor, that in 1853 the whole number of persons in the State over five and under twenty-one was 806,782, which number in 1858 had risen only to \$43,840. This would indicate a less increase of the total population than the above estimate.

The progress of the common schools of Ohio since their reorganization under the act of 1852-3, has been very encouraging. The number of schools has risen from 5,984 to 12,500, of school-houses from 6,850 to 10,497, of teachers from 13,364 19,873, and their compensation from \$800,145 to \$1,975,832. The number of pupils eurolled has increased from 358,417 to 609,342, and the daily attendance from 271,196 to 355,863. But these figures do not by any means indicate the total improvement. The school-houses have been greatly improved; the standard of qualification of teachers raised; better methods of teaching have been introduced; the range and scope of instruction have been enlarged, and the results in the improvement of the pupils largely augmented. In addition to these public schools, there are many schools sustained by private or denominational resources; also, a number of colleges and female seminaries which contribute to the education of the people. The Governor recommends some legislative provision for obtaining information concerning these institutions, similar to that furnished by the Common School reports, and he also suggests the expediency of some classification of the eigher seminaries to be established by law, and some educational standard to which they should be required to conform es a condition of incorporation. It certainly seems reasonable that when an institution is vested by law with the right to call itself a university or a college, it should also be required by law, as a concition of bearing that title, to be a college or university in fact.

The difference between the entire population of school age and the number actually enrolled in the schools amounts to 234,497, and, after all allowance for attendance on private schools, indicates, along with the small comparative number in daily attendance, one chief defeet in the existing system, to wit, absenteeism. Another defect is the wast of a sufficiency of well qualified teachers, to remedy which the establishment of normal schools is recommended, and additional encouragement to teachers' institutes. To remedy absenteeism, the Governor proposes that the State Commissioner of Schools be authorized to employ persons to visit every township, and to urge upon parents and children the duty of atterdance-a plan adopted elsewhere with the happiest effects. The State has three asylums for the insane-a cen-

trel anorthern and a southern one-with a fourth in progress, designed for the special accommodation of Cincinesti and Hamilton County. The accommodations, however, are not sufficient for the whole number of in-same persons, variously estimated at from to 3,000; and the Governor recommends a law for the establishment and regulation of private asylums, in which a large number of the incane might be provided for by their friends without charge to the State. A beginning was made by the last General Assembly in providing instruction for idiots, who are estimated at about 2,000, of whom 500 are of a proper age to receive instruction. The Governor recomm a permanent provision for this charity. For deaf muter, estimated at 12,000, the State has an asylum of thirty years' standing, but not suffi-cient to secommodate the entire number of an age for instruction. The same is the case with the asylum of the blind. In fact, of the whole number of persons laboring under defective or diseased organization requirirg special provision, estimate. at 3,000 only 847 are in the State Asylums, at an average cost of \$154 each, leaving 2,193 unprovided for, except as they may find relief in county infirmaries or private fami lies. Here is a deficiency which ought to be supplied, and that from motives of economy as well as philanthropy, since, in some shape or other, the dependent and infirm must be supported; and how much better te do it in a way to make them comfortable and happy than in a way alike painful and injurious to themselve and to others. With this object in view, the Governor recommends a return to the original system of requiring, where the circumstances of the parties justify it, that they or their friends should pay the cost of their support in the public institutions, thus opening the way or the establishment of private asylums, at which also a certain number of poor patients might be economi-

cally maintained at the public cost.

The number of inmates of Poor-Houses is estimated at 2.800, and of persons receiving out-door relief at 12,060-a much less proportion to the whole population than in Massachusetts or New-York. The average number in Jail, including both the accused and the convicted, is estimated at 11,400. The number of arrests the past year for violation of Police ordinances was 4,688; for crimes against the State not prosecuted by indictment, about 3,200; of indictments, 3,200; of judgments on indictments, 1,300. There were 80 s, and 65 suicides.

The discrepancy between the number of indictments and convictions indicates, the Governor thinks, a a defective administration of criminal justice, to be remedied, however, not so much by legislation as by increased vigilance and firmness on the part of the administrators of justice. He thinks, however, that it might be expedient to authorize Courts, on conviction of murder in the first degree, to sentence at discretion to capital punishment or imprisonment for life, being satisfied that murderers often escape conviction through the reluctance of Juries to touch their lives, One chief cause of crime is drunkenness, and the

stablishment of an Asylum for inchriates is warmly urged. The State Reform School is succeeding well. A new Penitentiary is needed. The number of civil suits in 1858 was about 30,000.

The judgments rendered were 18,000. Much the larger number were mere collection suits, three fourths of the whole number being for unsecured debts, of which, says the Governor, "it is estimated"-he does not say whom, but we strongly suspect by some collecting attorney—"that nine tenths of the amount sued for was recovered or is recoverable." "This estimate," adds the Governor, "if at all reliable," indicates a great soundness on the part of Ohio debtors. It certainly does; and it indicates, "if reliable"-a point as to which we share the Governor's hesitancy-that suing is a much safer operation in Ohio for the creditor than in any other country of which we recollect to have heard or read.

By the Constitution of Ohio all property is to e listed for taxation at its true value. Under existing laws this property is liable to a school tax of a mill and six-terthis: to a road and bridge tax, varying from the twenty-fifth of a mill to nine and a half mills, to be determined by the County Commissioners, subject to an increase, not exceeding six mills, on property adjoining roads, to be levied by the County Auditor on the petition of the property-holders; to a tax, rot exceeding one mill, for the support of the poor, with an indefinite additional rate to be levied by the County Con missioners, for the erection of infirmaries; to seven-tenths of a mill for State purposes; to nineenths of a mill for the State debt, liable, however, to increase by the State Auditor, if needed: to a tax for county purposes, determined by the County Commiscioners, varying from two to four mills, but liable to increase in the poorer counties; to a tax for township purposes, fixed by the township Trustoes, not exceeding one mill on the first two millions of valuation and a burth of a mill on the excess; to a tax for city and village purposes, not exceeding four mills, except in Cincinnati, which may levy six mills; and to a special tax of four-terths of a mill in the years 1859 and 1860. to pay off a special State liability. The Governor commends that all the tax is we be consolidated into single act. The State receipts of the past year were \$2,931,756, and the balance in the Treasury at the berinning of the present year, \$226,118. In 1858 the otal number of acres lited for taxation was 25,298,968. The valuation of these lands was \$137,-183,132: that of town and city lots, \$153,102,815; that of chattels, \$250,514,084; making the aggregate valation of all taxable property in the State, \$840,800,-031. The taxes levied for general State purposes were, for Sinking Fund, \$1,047,992; for general

toses, \$587,206; for Common Schools, \$1,259,092; for

District School Libraries, \$83,920; in all \$2,978,192. The levies for county purposes were, for county expenses \$1,130,939; for bridges, \$361,988; for the poor, \$222, 471; fer building, \$320,954; fer roads, \$359,435; for railroads, \$462,430; in all, \$2,849,220. The levies for township, city and other local purposes, were, for township expenses, \$284,051; for schools and schoolhouses, \$1.438,811; for city, town and other special

taxes, \$1,633,816; making a total for township and city taxes of \$3,356,678; to which add for delinquencies and ferfeitures, \$572,636; making the aggregate of county and other local taxes of \$6,778 528. Some improvements are recommended in the details of levy and collection; also, some amendments to the act of the last session for the custody of the public

moneys, especially as to the currency receivable, which the Governor thinks should be limited to specie or the hills of Ohio banks. The State debt is \$17,169,972, of which near \$6,500,-

000 is payable after the end of the year 1880, and for which seasonable provision must be made.

The act for taxing the banks is still a subject of liti gation by some of these institutions, and either the act must be modified or means provided for carrying on the suits.

The new State-House advances to completion. The Governor recommends that the proceeds of the sale of ondemned arms belonging to the State be applied to the construction of a State Arsenal. It seems that the arms belonging to the State have been lately collected, and the Governor recommends that they be seued lereafter only on bonds being given for their safe custody.

The Governor complains that extradition warrants

against fugitives from justice are sometimes abused for he purpose of extorting compromises or enforcing the payment of debts. The general rule has been, with himself and his predecessors, to refuse warrants in case of offenses not punishable by the laws of Ohio. He suggests whether the exercise of this discretion, especially in cases of indictments for obtaining goods by false pretenses, should not be regulated by law.

He again urges the policy of selling the State canals, which, owing to the extraordinary floods of the last Summer, have again failed to pay their expenses. He also again recommends the repeal of the act allowing ten per cent interest to be taken. He thinks it would be better to have no law at all on the subject than one which encourages usury, embarrasses enterprise and impoverishes industry.

THE WANDERER CASE.

From The Portland State of Maine, January 4.

We give below a private letter, from a trustworthy gertleman, resident in the South, which cannot fall to excite attention, from the facts stated by the writer.

MONTGOMERY, Als., Dec. 24, 1858.
In Savannah, I saw the beautiful craft Wanderer, a small schooner, of splendid model, which probably acted as a tender to the slaver—I forget the name.

acted as a tender to the slaver—I forget the name. To-day, I heard a gentleman on the street say to another, "If you wish to see the Africans you must go to Brown's scon." I went to Brown's, and there I saw the veritable Africans, some thirry or forty, that were struggled into Charleston, or Savannah, or somewhere South. Again, I saw them going on board the steampacket St. Nicholas, and saw the same start, bound for Mebile, with the Africans on board to be put out somewhere, perhaps, on the way.

In conversation with a gentleman and planter, who is moving some slaves to Arkansas, he said. "If the

s moving some slaves to Arkausas, he said, "If the slave-trade was opened, he would sell out and leave the country; for the South would be ruined." He said he did not approve of smuggling these Africans into the country.

He said the policy is to get these Africans scattered

all over the country, and thus excite an interest in the subject of the slave-trade. That he had been applied to—awakered at night, and solicited to take some; but declined. You can make what use of the above information you please, only don't say anything to commit me. The above in no N. O. Delta humbug. There was a crowd at Brown's, on the street, to see the live Africans, and I could hear reveral speak of them on the streets afterward.

them on the streets afterward.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—SAVAFAAR —Jan. 3, 1659.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to the investigation of the Wanderer affair:

Dr. Dukes avors—Is a physician; practices about 12 miles from this place, on the Savannah River; resides at Capt Tucker's place; can't awear that he has lately seen any African negroes he has seen some negroes that used some Spinish words, used as "Sgory" &c, but cannot awear that he believes or knows them to be Africans; bad some lifteen or sixteen patients which he spoke to; they were on Mr. Monthuslin's plantation in Carolina, above Capt. Tucker's place; the witness first declined to answer how many of the negroes he saw, both sick and well, who spoke the Spanish haguage so well; afterward, die arswer that the could frankly say that he did not know; was only called to see the sick ones; don't know who taught them the Spanish words, "Simor," &c., the negroes did not repeat the words spoken to them; was called in to attend these negroes about two weeks ago; makes no entire on his books against Mr. Montmollin, as he does his loadness by the year; found the negroes in honnes, with ordinary clothing on; they were all, both sick and well, in house; the sick negroes were in one house; the will negroes were in two houses; did not say he went in the houses where the well negroes were in two Tucker's pince or hot; never heard Captain Tucker say from where the three sick negroes came; only conversed with Capt Tucker's about the negroes professionally; the negroes did not appear at Capt Tucker's and Mr Montmollin's at the same time; those on Mr. Montmollin's arrived about a week the earliest; one of the three died; the other two are gone—don't at ow where; the sick ones on both places were suffering with pneumonis and pleurisy; these died at Montmollin's piace; some of the sick ones a hot the itch; examined the bodies as a physician; did not see their haunches; merely examined their cheets; suppose Capt. Tucker has two hundred of his own terrers on his place; don't know how many Mr. Montmollin's rice he was first called to attend the strange hearnes sick at Mr. Montmollin's don't know whether any negroes beside the we sick once have disappeared from Capt. Tucker's plantation. Lieut. Upsher, sworn—

We sick case have disappeared from Capt. Turker's plantation.

Lieut. Upsher, sworn—

Before proceeding to examine this witness, counsel conferred together, and District-Attorney Ganable saked Judge Herry to commit the prisoners to answer sefore the next Term of the United States District Court. Judge Henry replied that the evidence before him was sufficient to warrant their committal, and he would do so unheritatingly.

The Court then adjourned.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Correspondence of The Public Ledger.

Correspondence of The Public Ledger.

UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN,
NAGASARI, Japan, Oct. 1, 1858.
I wrote you (No. 14) from Shanghae, its latest date being the 5d ult. On the morning of the 4th the Eaglish mail steamer sailed, and the same evening brought in the United States steamship Minnesota, direct from this place. Her officers complained greatly of the length of their passage, attributing it mainly to the ineffective state of her engines.
Fortunately she returns home in November, when she will be released from this "special service," before, it is hoped, her machinery shall have been seriously injured.

In No 15 I also gave you an account of the treaty lately made by us with Japan. Let me tow tell you of some tragic, as well as interesting events, which are said to have already flowed from it. You must first know, that, though "out of the world," while cruising along these unknown shoals, we have still an occasional European mail by some wandering ship, and while as chered here) a semi-weekly mail from Teddo. This latter comes overland by a special messenger, who sometimes rides, sometimes walks, and again proceeds by water. A few days after our arrival, one of these "posts" came in, and the next day the interpreters gave our Dutch friends of Desina the Yeddo news; they, in turn, passed it over to us. It was said that, after the signing of our last treaty 15th of July ters gave our Dutch friends of Desima the Ye'do news; they, in turn, passed it over to us. It was said that, after the signing of our last treaty (29th of July ult.), it was sent by the Tai-Koon, or Imperial Emperor at Yeddo, to the Mikado, or Spirittal Emperor at Miaco for his approval. The latter, however, who is said to be a young man of eighteen, aware of his rights and power, and determined to enforce them, refused his approval upon the ground that he should have been consulted previous to the signing of the treaty, and departing boldly from the timed policy of his more immediate predecessors, imitated that of the "old regime," and notified his "great ruler." for Tai-Koon), that, in obedience to the laws of Japan, the time had come for him to commit "Harikan." The Great Ruler therefore stabbed himself in the bowels, receiving at the same moment a severe blow on the receiving at the same moment a severe blow on the back of the neck from a friend and relative, which, dis-locating the vertebra, produced instant death. This

hold stand upon the part of their Mikado, who he

bold stand upon the part of their Mikado, who has been treated by late Tai-Koons more as a pupper the a master, has startled the Japanese, and caused the to expect some great changes. What these are to be however they do not say.

The above is the news by one post. Another say that the Emperor was poisoned, and that three of the great princes composing the Secate of twenty who are they had taken in the treaty: while a third arrival varies the news by stating that the Tai-Koon has disply been deprived of his office for a time, and that he will return to power after a few years. The three princes, it was further stated, had been dismissed from office by the Tai-Koon previous to his own removal in the hope that the Mikado would consider that a sofficient reparation, and concent to stop farther poceedings. This latter was accepted by us as the most matural and consequently more likely to be true, that any other; but yesterday all doubt was removed by the publication of the following Government order:

"The Tai-Koon is dead! All the people will therefore commence the national mourning on the 4th of October and continue through the following fing days. As usual, none but necessary work will be allowed."

Thus, it is certain that the Emperor is dead, though whether by Harikari or poison is not known. It is

allowed."

Thus, it is certain that the Emparor is dead, though whether by Harikari or poison is not known. It is, however, equally certain that it has not resulted from natoral causes, and our Dutch friends say that Harikari is the most probable.

Oct. 4.—On the 2d inst., the Flag Officer was officially notified of the death of the Emparor by the Governer of Nagasaki. We were informed with all the gravity in the world that he had been sick for all weeks with pleurisy, and that he had fully succombal on the 14th of September. I subsequently said to the interpreter, "You once told me that it required forty days to get news from Yeddo, and now, when it is only eighteen days since his death, you know all about it. I do not know what to believe when I talk to you Japanese.

Oh!" he replied, "ch! when the Emperor dies the post comes very fast—in seven days, sometimes."
Well, now, I want to know how he died?" I said

"How! He died of bad cold. I have speak Com-

modore."
Yes: you know that is the outside account. What I want is the casside account.
"No; this is not outside. Outside, inside—all same

"Perhaps be has committed 'Hari-kari' Is fact I

"Perhaps he has committed 'Hari-kari' Is fact I know he has."

"O! no," he isogbed with evident amusement, "That's not so. That cannot be. Never Enperer or great Prince make Hari-kari—only Governors and small Princes."

Thus I place the assertion of the interpretor against the belief of the Dutch—myself inclining towar' the latter. The interpretor, however, was "Yashero," a remarkably honest and talented man.

The day after, being officially informed of the imparial death, the Flag Officer sent his Flag Lieutenant to the Governor, to say to him that he wished to honor his master's memory, by firing 21 minute guns, just as we should for our President, or for the head of a European power, were we suchored in one of their

as we should for our President, or for the head of a European power, were we suchored in one of their ports. The Governor expressed himself highly flattered by the attention, but replied that as it was the custom in Japan to mourn in science, unless the Admiral was anxious to hire it, he begged he would not. So we saved our powder.

October 6. — Yesterday, another "post" arrived from Yeddo, professing to bring the true account of the Imperial death. It is now said to have been owing to anearce. The Minnesota, with Mr. Reed and suite, leave to-morrow at daylight for Shanghae; she will leave for home before the end of the year, and is ordered to proceed to Boston. We are expecting the hourly arrival of the Mississippi, from Hakodadi, and shall leave in company for Hong-Kong, via Shanghae, about the 25th. "These officials cannot understand the title of "Fing Officer,"

and therefore use with a "Admira" or "Gommodore."

(Sars'ma-ne-kami, the most powerful Prince of Japan, died a flaw weeks since. It is subject believe that he is succeeded by his sen, axed 13, while his family knows that the child is only 2 years old. This is what they mean by "ourside" and "sincide."

It is simply a legal method of lying.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Aster place, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 44 o'clock p. m., Dr. Thomas Cook in the Chair, assisted by the Hon. Luther Bradish, with Wm. B. Cresby, Benjamin L. Swan and Francis Hall, eags.

The Rev. Mr. Shellton read the 27th Pashin, and offered or year.

offered prayer.

Six new auxiliaries were recognized, two in North
Carolina, and in Kentucky, Florida, Illinois, and Con-

necticut one each.

Communications were received from agents and Communications were received from agents and others, skowing encouraging prospects in the work at home, notwithstanding the continued money pressure, and the need of great exertion to supply immigrants and others with the Holy Scriptures; from the Rev. R. S. Maclay, Fuh Chau, China, sending a printed copy of the trenty between China and the Allied Powers, also in reference to the opening of Japan; from the Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, in regard to the work in that region; from the Rev. William Walker, Gaboon Mission, West Africa, with request to print portions of the Scriptures in the Mpongwe language; from the Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, Beyrout, Syria, sending specimens of the Arabic Testament now in course of publication.

Grants of books were made of Portuguese Bibles and Testaments and Spanish Testaments for the Rio Grande; Olibwa Testaments to the American Mis-

Grande; Ojibwa Testaments to the American Mis-sionary Association; books in English, Portuguese, and French, for distribution in Madeira; several grants of books in various languages to captains of vessels for distribution in foreign ports; English and German books to the Toledo Bethel, Ohio, to the Seamen's Frierd Society, French Testaments for dis-tribution at Havre; the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, books in Danish and Sweeish for their Missions among those people in the West and Northwest; various grants to poor auxili-aries, and to Sunday Schools where there are no auxiliaries; and twenty-three volumes in raised letters for the Blind. and German books to the Toledo Bethel, Ohio, to

for the B'ind.

The following sums were appropriated to the several objects named, to be paid as they are wanted, cut of the earliest funds that can be spared:

To the A. B. C. F. M., for publishing the Armeno Turkish Bible.

For the Armenian Sec. reference Bible.

To the Probyletian Board Foreign Missions.

To the Bissionary Society of the Meth. E. Church.

To the Missionary Society of Prot. E. Church.

Beside these there are others, who have not signified their wants, as the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and some others, whose demands the Board hope to be prepared to meet as they may be learned. The increased openings for the spread of the Scriptures greatly angusent the demands on this Society, and present corresponding appeals to the benevolent.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS. The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Central Park was held on Thursday afternoon.

The Architect-in-Chief sent in his report. Since his

The Architect in-Chief sent in his report. Since his last previous report 2,250 ms have been employed when the weather and condition of the ground would permit, princi ally upon the transverse roads, grading carriage roads in the upper park, and excavating rock. The rest of the report relates chiefly to experimental roads and the progress of the work.

A communication was received from the Manhattan Base Bali Club, asking that a play-ground be set apart.

for them.

Caivert Vanx was appointed Consulting Architect, at a salary of \$2,000.

The Special Committee on altering the Archael for the purposes of a museum, and the officers of the commission, made a report, which was laid over and made in land or the part for the pert meeting.

mission, made a report, which was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting.

The following resolutions, recommended by the Architect-in-Cucie, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board regards with interest the project of stablishing an observatory in the City of New-York which shall be commensurate with the magnitude of its commensurate with the magnitude of its commensurate of science.

Resolved, That the Board is favorably inclined to the proposition to establish an observatory upon the Central Park, provided that such a site can be selected and a pian of buildings proposed as shall harmonize entirely with the primary purpose to which the Park is devited.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions reported by the President and Architect-in-Chief, to whom was referred the communication from Columbia College, the Free Academy, and a Committee consisting of Mesers. Loomis, Farket and Abbott, sell which are adopted this day, be commissioned to said matitation and to said C manifeste.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay \$50 to James Grady, whose leg was accidentally broken while at work in the Park.

The President was requested to communicate to the

work in the Park.

The President was requested to communicate to the Croton Aqueduct Board the desire of the Board to proceed at once with the construction of a ride or drive around the new reservoir, similar to that centemplated in the plan of the Park, and to obtain the views of the Croton Aqueduct Board with reference thereto, so that in the construction and maintenance of said ride or drive due regard shall be had to the safety of the reservoir and the purity of the water.

The President was authorized to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in relation to the extension of the Park to One Hundred and Tenth street.

Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

So plenty is game at the West that one firm in Chicago contracted to send 100,000 pounds of quall and prairie chickens to the East this season, and has already exceeded the amount.